

- 2 Shipments must be accompanied by either a PPQ Form 203 or a Mexican Phytosanitary Certificate with the additional declaration: "These regulated articles originated from an area free from pests as designated in 7CFR 319.56-2(h)."
- 3 Since arrowhead (*Sagittaria sagittifolia*) is a noxious weed, it is admissible only if the importer has a valid "Permit to Move Live Plant Pests" (PPQ Form 526). When a permit is present, follow the conditions spelled out in Section C of the permit. If the permit is absent, prohibit entry.
- 4 Allow entry to noncommercial lots with seeds removed into ALL ports except those in California, Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, Florida, Guam, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands.
- 5 If *Cydia fabivora*, *Epinotia aporema*, or *Maruca testulalis* is found, go to page 2-27 for the correct regulatory action to take.
- 6 Garden beans (*Phaseolus vulgaris*) are **not** eligible for the BCR.
- 7 Commercial shipments from Mexicali must be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate stating that "These materials originate in the Municipio of Mexicali, Baja California, an area where *Copitarsia* spp. is not known to occur based on official survey." Inspect the shipment for pests. If a phytosanitary certificate is absent require T101-b-1. For shipment in passenger baggage, do not refuse entry for lack of a phytosanitary certificate. However, thoroughly inspect the vegetables for pests. For commercial shipment from areas **other than** Mexicali, the shipment must be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate declaring the shipment has been inspected and found to be free of *Copitarsia* larvae and adults. Inspect the vegetables for pests. If a phytosanitary certificate is absent require T101-b-1. For shipment in passenger baggage, do not refuse entry for lack of a phytosanitary certificate. However, thoroughly inspect the vegetables for pests.
- 8 If treatment has **not** been completed before entry, the fruits or vegetables may arrive in the United States only at the following ports:
  - ◆ Any port located north of 39° latitude and east of 104° longitude;
  - ◆ At one of the following maritime ports: Wilmington, NC; Seattle, WA (**not currently operational**); Corpus Christi, TX; and Gulfport, MS;
  - ◆ Seattle-Tacoma International, Seattle, WA (**not currently operational**);
  - ◆ Hartsfield-Atlanta International Airport, Atlanta, GA (**not currently operational**); and
  - ◆ Washington Dulles International Airport, Chantilly, VA
- 9 Includes potherbs such as lambsquarter, epazote, quinoa, ambrosia mexicana, wild spinach, and strawberry blite.
- 10 Irradiation as an optional treatment is available only after an exporting country has entered into a *framework equivalency work plan* agreement and met other requirements as specified in [7CFR 305.2](#). Currently, this country has **not** entered into a work plan agreement.
- 11 Fruits irradiated in the country of origin and accompanied by a PPQ Form 203 to confirm irradiation may enter any State. However, untreated fruits and vegetables, intended to be irradiated for quarantine pests, cannot be treated within nor transit through the following States: Alabama, Arizona, California, Florida, Georgia (except for treatment in Atlanta, GA), Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi (except for treatment in Gulfport, MS), Nevada, New Mexico, North Carolina (except for treatment in Wilmington, NC), South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas (except untreated products to be irradiated may transit through Dallas/Ft Worth) and Virginia.

12 Papayas must be from one of the following orchards in Chiapas:

- Amelia in the municipality of Acapetahua
- Aguiles Serdan in the municipality of Mazatan
- Argentina, Productos Gardenias in the municipality of Villaflores
- El Rosario in the municipality of Villa Corzo
- Finca Providencia de Acapetahua in the municipality of Acapetahua
- Hawai in the municipality of Villa Flores
- La Perla farm of Agrícola del Pacifico Sur in the municipality of Tapachula
- Las Flores, Tropisch Fruits, S. A. de C.V., in the municipality of Suchiate
- Rancho San Francisco, Tecnocrop, S.A. de C.V. in the municipality of Chiapa de Corzo
- Rancho Veracruz in the municipality of Chiapa de Corzo
- Santa Clara in the municipality of Mazatan
- Tres Panchos in the municipality of Tapachula

Papayas must be accompanied by a Phytosanitary Certificate issued by Sanidad Vegetal specifying one of the orchards and its municipality listed above. Refuse entry to commercial shipments of papayas if not certified as required.

13 Commercial lots only; must be “Hass” cultivar. Must be accompanied by a document issued by Sanidad Vegetal certifying the following conditions: (1) The avocados were inspected during growing, harvesting, and packing and were found free from seed weevils and other pests; (2) The avocados were sealed in boxes after inspection at the packing house with a seal that would be broken when the box was opened; and (3) The avocados were packed in an enclosed container or vehicle or under a tarpaulin cover while in transit through Mexico to prevent exposure of the fruit to fruit flies.

14 Avocados may be shipped only from October 15 through April 15 of the following year. Require phytosanitary certification from Sanidad Vegetal certifying that the conditions of 7CFR 319.56-2ff have been met. The avocados must be packed in clean, new boxes, or clean plastic reusable crates. The boxes or crates must be clearly marked with the identity of the grower, packing house, and exporter, and the statement “Not for distribution in AL, AK, AZ, AR, CA, FL, GA, HI, LA, MS, NV, NM, NC, OK, OR, SC, TN, TX, WA, Puerto Rico, and all other U.S. Territories.” The approved port of entry will be identified on the permit (the ports of Brownsville, TX; Eagle Pass, TX; El Paso, TX; Galveston, TX; Houston, TX; Laredo, TX; Pharr, TX; and Nogales, AZ).

15 If *Diatraea lineolata* is intercepted, take appropriate action.

16 Ivy gourd (*Coccinia grandis*) is prohibited into Hawaii.

17 Must be accompanied by a PPQ Form 203 to verify that the fruit was treated in Mexico. Also, each shipment must be tarped with a suitable cover to prevent reinfestation during movement from packing facilities to the border.

18 Mangoes must be treated with a hot water dip at an APHIS approved facility in Mexico. Each box must be marked with the statement, “APHIS-USDA TREATED WITH HOT WATER.” The shipment must be accompanied by the original copy of the PPQ Form 203 completed and signed by the APHIS officer on site in Mexico. Mango is **not** a BCR commodity into Nogales, AZ.

19 For commercial shipments only, require a phytosanitary certificate that shows the Mexican state of origin of the fruit in order to confirm that the papayas did **not** originate in the state of Chiapas. See also the papaya entry under the state of Chiapas.

20 Snow peas (*Pisum sativum* var. *sativum*) are **not** eligible for the BCR.

21 The rocoto pepper or chamburoto (*Capsicum pubescens*) is **prohibited**.

22 Must be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate issued by the national plant protection organization of Mexico stating that (1) the fruit is free from *Coccus molestus*, *C. viridis*, *Dysmicoccus neobrevipes*, *Planococcus lilacinus*, *P. minor*, and *Pseudococcus landoi*; and (2) all damaged fruit was removed from the shipment prior to export under the supervision of the national plant protection organization of Mexico. Shipping boxes must be labeled “Not for distribution in HI, PR, VI, and Guam.”